**Memorandum**

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| **From:** Jeremy Walgrave, PE  Derek Schlea | **Date:** December 11, 2017 |
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| **To:** Mike Trojan, MPCA | **CC:** Andy Erickson, HR Green, AES |
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**Subject:** Minnesota Stormwater Manual Updates – Dry Swales

1. Dry Swale Overview Page
   1. **Brief definition**

A dry swale can function as a conveyance and treatment BMP when used in tandem with check dams that temporarily retain water in a series of cells. Unlike in a grass swale, the filter bed in the swale must consist of a sandy loam subsoil or soil media mix, which allows the water to filter through and remove some pollutants. Dry swale design may also include an underdrain below the infiltration media that allows infiltration at the required rate but carries away excess water in the drain pipe after it has filtered through the base media. Dry swales are designed to prevent standing water.

* 1. **Function within the treatment train**

Dry swales may be located at the end of the [treatment train](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Using_the_treatment_train_approach_to_BMP_selection), the main form of conveyance between or out of BMPs, or designed as off-line configurations where the water quality volume is diverted to the infiltration practice. In any case, the practice may be applied as part of a stormwater management system to achieve one or more of the following objectives:

* reduce stormwater pollutants
* increase groundwater recharge
* decrease runoff peak flow rates
* decrease the volume of stormwater runoff
* preserve base flow in streams
* reduce thermal impacts of runoff
  1. **MPCA permit applicability**

One of the goals of this Manual is to facilitate understanding of and compliance with the [MPCA Construction General Permit (CGP)](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Construction_stormwater_permit), which includes design and performance standards for permanent stormwater management systems. These standards must be applied in all projects in which at least 1 acre of land is disturbed and1 acre of new impervious area is being created, and the permit stipulates certain standards for various categories of stormwater management practices.

For regulatory purposes, dry swales fall under the “Infiltration / Filtration" category described in Part III.D.1. of the [MPCA CGP](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Construction_stormwater_permit). If used in combination with other practices, credit for combined stormwater treatment can be given. Due to the statewide prevalence of the MPCA permit, design guidance in this section is presented with the assumption that the permit does apply. Although it is expected that in many cases the dry swale will be used in combination with other practices, standards are described for the case in which it is a stand-alone practice.

The following terms are thus used in the text to distinguish various levels of dry swale design guidance:

**REQUIRED**: Indicates design standards stipulated by the MPCA CGP (or other consistently applicable regulations).

**HIGHLY RECOMMENDED**: Indicates design guidance that is extremely beneficial or necessary for proper functioning of the dry swale, but not specifically required by the MPCA CGP.

**RECOMMENDED**: Indicates design guidance that is helpful for dry swale performance but not critical to the design.

There are situations, particularly retrofit projects, in which a dry swale is constructed without being subject to the conditions of the MPCA permit. While compliance with the permit is not required in these cases, the standards it establishes can provide valuable design guidance to the user. It is important to note that additional and potentially more stringent design requirements may apply for a particular dry swale, depending on where it is situated both jurisdictionally and within the surrounding landscape.

* 1. **Retrofit suitability**

The use of dry swales as a retrofit practice primarily depends on existing infrastructure and the compatibility of existing storm drain inverts that need to connect to the dry swale outflow. In general, four to six feet of elevation above the existing collection system invert is needed for dry swale retrofits (2 to 3 feet is needed for perimeter filters).

* 1. **Special receiving waters suitability**

The following table provides guidance regarding the use of dry swales in areas upstream of special receiving waters. This table is an abbreviated version of a larger table in which other BMP groups are similarly evaluated. Note that the suitability of a dry swale depends on whether the practice has an underdrain (i.e. filtration vs. infiltration practice).

The following table provides guidance regarding the use of dry swales in areas upstream of special receiving waters. This table is an abbreviated version of a larger table in which other BMP groups are similarly evaluated. The corresponding information about other BMPs is presented in the respective sections of this Manual.

**Summary of design restrictions for special waters.**Link to this [table](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Design_restrictions_for_special_waters)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **BMP Group** | **Stormwater Management Category** | | | | |
| **A Lakes** | **B Trout Waters** | **C Drinking Water** | **D Wetlands** | **E Impaired Waters** |
| Infiltration | RECOMMENDED | RECOMMENDED | NOT RECOMMENDED if potential for stormwater pollution sources evident | RECOMMENDED | RECOMMENDED unless target TMDL pollutant is a soluble nutrient or chloride |
| Filtration | Some variations NOT RECOMMENDED due to poor phosphorus removal, combined with other treatments | RECOMMENDED | RECOMMENDED | ACCEPTABLE | RECOMMENDED for non-nutrient impairments |

* 1. **Cold climate suitability**

Dry swales should remain effective water quality improvement systems for many years, even during winter conditions, if designed and constructed properly and it has been shown that hydraulic efficiency and infiltration rates can remain at levels used for design sizing. However, in cold climates, some special considerations are HIGHLY RECOMMENDED for surface systems like dry swales to ensure sustained functionality and limit the damage freezing temperatures and snow and ice removal may cause.

One concern with dry swales in cold weather is the ice that forms both over the top of the facility and within the soil interstices. To avoid these problems to the extent possible, it is HIGHLY RECOMMENDED that the facility be actively managed to keep it dry before it freezes in the late fall. This can be done by various methods, including limiting inflow, under-drainage, and surface disking.

Even if the infiltration properties of a dry swale are marginal for snowmelt runoff during the period of deep frost in the winter, the storage available in the facility will provide water quality benefit if it is dry entering the melt season. Routing the first highly-soluble portions of snowmelt (first flush) to a dry swale provides the opportunity for soil treatment (such as filtration, adsorption, microbial activity) of these soluble pollutants. However, flow originating in an industrial area, a high traffic area where large amounts of salt are added, or another potential stormwater hotspot (PSH) should be diverted away from dry swales if pretreatment features have not been properly designed to handle such an increase in loading.

For all BMPs it is HIGHLY RECOMMENDED that snow and ice removal plans including predetermined locations for stockpiling be determined prior to or during the design process. Dry swales cannot be used for significant snow storage areas as debris build-up, plant damage, and lower infiltration rates are likely to occur. Some snow storage is unavoidable when BMPs are adjacent to areas where snow removal is required. It is critical that the property owner and snow and ice removal contractor have identified other areas for large scale snow storage.

Excessive deicing agents have the potential to create a hot spot in some locations that could lead to reduced infiltration rates or concentrations that exceed surface water or groundwater standards. Locations such as busy intersections on slopes, parking garage ramps, or walkways near the entrances of commercial buildings are likely to be heavily treated with deicing agents to avoid slips and falls or vehicle collisions. This should be taken into consideration when siting any dry swale.

[Plant selection](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Minnesota_plant_lists) is critical to ensure that the damaging effects of snow and ice removal do not severely impact plantings or seedings. Even a small amount of snow storage can break and uproot plants requiring additional maintenance in the spring. Woody trees and shrubs should be selected that can tolerate some salt spray from plowing operations.

* 1. **Water quantity treatment**

The amount of stormwater volume infiltrated depends on the design variant selected. Smaller swales should either be designed off-line using a flow diversion, or designed to safely pass large storm flows while still protecting the infiltration area. In limited cases (e.g. extremely permeable soils), these dry swales can accommodate the channel protection volume, Vcp, in either an off- or on-line configuration.

In general, supplemental stormwater practices will be necessary to satisfy channel and flood protection requirements when dry swales are used. However, these practices can help reduce detention requirements for a site through volume reduction.

* 1. **Water quality treatment**

Dry swales can remove a wide variety of stormwater pollutants through chemical and bacterial degradation, sorption, and filtering. Surface water load reductions are also realized by virtue of the reduction in runoff volume.

Properly designed infiltration systems discussed later in this section will accommodate a design volume based on the required water quality volume. Excess water must be by-passed and diverted to another BMP so that the design infiltration occurs within 48 hours if under state regulation, or generally within 72 hours under certain local and watershed regulations. In no case should the by-passed volume be included in the pollutant removal calculation.

* 1. **Limitations**

The following general limitations should be recognized when considering installation of dry swales:

* Limited monitoring data are available and field longevity is not well documented.
* Failure can occur due to improper siting, design, construction and maintenance.
* Systems are susceptible to clogging by sediment and organic debris.
* There is a risk of groundwater contamination depending on subsurface conditions, land use and aquifer susceptibility.
* They are not ideal for stormwater runoff from land uses or activities with the potential for high sediment or pollutant loads.
* They are not recommended for areas with steep slopes.
  1. **Related Pages**

Swales for stormwater management

Design criteria for dry swales

Construction specifications for dry swales

Operation and maintenance of dry swales

References for swales

1. Dry Swale Design Criteria Page
   1. **Details and CADD images**

Use [this link](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/CADD_images_for_individual_best_management_practices) to access .pdf diagrams of CADD drawings.

To see all filtration CADD images in a combined pdf,[click here](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=File:All_filtration_cadd_images_combined.pdf)

* [Links to .dwg files for swales](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Links_to_.dwg_files_for_swales)
* Swale layout: [File:Swale Layout2 (1).pdf](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=File:Swale_Layout2_(1).pdf)
* Typical dry swale profile section with check dams and draintile: [File:MIDS Dry Swale Sections-SHEET 1.pdf](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=File:MIDS_Dry_Swale_Sections-SHEET_1.pdf)
* Typical grass channel cross-section without soil amendment: [File:MIDS Dry Swale Sections-SHEET 2.pdf](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=File:MIDS_Dry_Swale_Sections-SHEET_2.pdf)
  1. **Major design elements**
     1. **Physical feasibility initial check**

Before deciding to use a dry swale practice for stormwater management, it is helpful to consider several items that bear on the feasibility of using such a device at a given location. This section describes considerations in making an initial judgment as to whether or not a dry swale is the appropriate BMP for the site. The following links provide additional information on specific constraints to infiltration:

* [Karst](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Karst)
* [Shallow soils and shallow depth to bedrock](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Shallow_soils_and_shallow_depth_to_bedrock)
* [Shallow groundwater](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Shallow_groundwater)
* [Soils with low infiltration capacity](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Soils_with_low_infiltration_capacity)
* [Separation distances](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Stormwater_infiltration_and_setback_(separation)_distances)
* [Potential stormwater hotspots](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Potential_stormwater_hotspots)
* [Wellhead protection](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Stormwater_and_wellhead_protection)
* [Contaminated soils and groundwater](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Stormwater_infiltration_and_contaminated_soils_and_groundwater)
* [Procedures for investigating sites with potential constraints](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Procedures_for_investigating_sites_with_potential_constraints_on_stormwater_infiltration)
  + - 1. ***Contributing drainage area***

The *RECOMMENDED* maximum drainage area is typically 5 acres.

* + - 1. ***Site topography***

Unless slope stability calculations demonstrate otherwise, it is *HIGHLY RECOMMENDED* that swales be located a minimum horizontal distance of 200 feet from down-gradient slopes greater than 20 percent, and that slopes in contributing drainage areas be limited to 15 percent

* + - 1. ***Site location/minimum setback***

**Warning:** A minimum setback of 50 feet between a dry swale and a water supply well is *REQUIRED* by the Minnesota Department of Health Rule 4725.4350.

* + - 1. ***Depth to groundwater and bedrock***

A separation distance of at least 3 feet is REQUIRED under the [MPCA CGP](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Construction_stormwater_permit) between the bottom elevation of infiltration swales and the elevation of the seasonally high water table.

Shallow bedrock areas should be avoided for dry swales with a minimum separation distance of 3 feet.

A field soil properties investigation is *HIGHLY RECOMMENDED*.

* + - 1. ***Karst topography***

It is HIGHLY *RECOMMENDED* that [underdrains](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Glossary) and an impermeable liner be used for dry swales with filter media in karst terrain.

* + - 1. ***Wellhead protection areas***

See stormwater and wellhead protection for guidance and recommendations for determining the appropriateness of infiltrating stormwater in a [Drinking Water Supply Management Area](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Stormwater_and_wellhead_protection) (DWSMA). For more information on source water protection see [Minnesota Department of Health](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/).

* + - 1. ***Soils hydrologic soil group mapping (link to “Design infiltration rates, in inches per hour, for A, B, C, and D soil groups”*** [***Table***](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Design_infiltration_rates)***)***

See [NRCS Web Soil Survey](https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm) for hydrologic soil descriptions for the swale location. A and B soils are potentially suitable for an infiltration swale. The maximum allowed infiltration rate shall not exceed 1.63 in/hr..

* + 1. **Practice and site considerations**

Several considerations are made in this section for the conceptual design of dry swales. Further design guidance and specifications are made in the following sections.

* + - 1. ***Conveyance***

It is HIGHLY *RECOMMENDED* that the designer provides non-erosive flow velocities within the swale and at the outlet point to reduce downstream erosion. During the 10-year or 25-year storm (depending on local drainage criteria), discharge velocity should be kept below 4 feet per second for established grassed channels. Erosion control matting or rock should be specified if higher velocities are expected.

* + - 1. ***Pretreatment***

If there is space for pretreatment prior to the swale it should be evaluated. See the [pretreatment](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Pretreatment) section for more information.

* + - 1. ***Grading***

#### Slope of swale

The longitudinal slope of a dry swale may vary from 0.5%-2% and will affect the selection of swale type. It is HIGHLY RECOMMENDED that the design engineer consider the expected watershed flow to be conveyed by the swale in making this preliminary determination of design alternate.

#### Swale bottom

It is HIGHLY RECOMMENDED that the swale bottom be no less than 3 feet wide and be sized with the relative stage-dependent flow driven cross-sectional area in mind.

#### Side slopes

It is RECOMMENDED that the maximum side slopes within a swale do not exceed 3H:1V and be designed with the relative stage-dependent flow driven cross-sectional area in mind.

#### Swale depth

Swale depth will be estimated based on the relative stage-dependent flow driven cross-sectional area.

#### Infiltration and filtration considerations

The design engineer should review the results of the feasibility check to assist in the selection of swale type. An additional consideration includes watershed soil transport to the site. Watersheds with unstable soils or lack of vegetative cover (e.g., construction, farmland and highly impervious surfaces) can generate and transport excessive sediments to the swale that may affect both infiltration and filtration capacity. In these situations, pretreatment via sedimentation processes is HIGHLY RECOMMENDED. Another consideration is the level of compaction and structure of in-situ soils, when considering dry swales. Construction of developments and roads, for example, significantly alter the parent state of native soils and therefore their hydrologic soil classification should be downgraded for feasibility study purposes.

* + - 1. ***Filter media***

Filtration media is comprised of a combination of sand and organic material on top of a pea gravel bed that encases a perforated drain pipe. The media assists in the removal of fine particulate and dissolved pollutants, improving on the overall performance of swale systems. .

* + - 1. ***Underdrains***

Underdrains are comprised of a perforated, PVC pipe laid within filter media to convey runoff to either a stable day-lit area, a second form of treatment, or the storm sewer. A solid-walled PVC section of piping should be connected to the perforated drain pipe with a “tee” junction piece and extended to the swale’s surface to serve as an inspection and cleanout access point. These observation/maintenance ports are spaced throughout the system.

* + - 1. ***Treatment***

Stormwater treatment in dry swales varies by design, relying on several functions. Organic and mineral sediments suspended in stormwater flows are deposited onto the swale bottom, depending on their size and mass as well as water retention time in a process termed sedimentation. Though swales generally do not detain or retain water for extended periods, this function can be enhanced through the use of check dams or weirs that hold back flows for a design period. The second function in pollutant removal is sorption of particulate matter via the swale’s soils and vegetation as it passes through the system. For dry swales with or without filter media, a portion of the stormwater flows percolate through soil where fine particulate and dissolved pollutants are treated. In fully infiltrating soils, 100% of that portion of pollutant is removed from the surface conveyance to downstream waterbodies, though some shallow ground water connections to nearby water bodies or aquifers should be considered. For swales with filter media and underdrains, a significant portion of non-dissolved contaminants are removed before being conveyed via drain pipe to downstream stormwater treatment practices or a receiving body of water. The last form of treatment swales provide is plant uptake of pollutants.

In most cases, swales are not considered a volume reduction practice unless there is suitable in-situ soil for infiltration to occur, though some volume reduction can occur through evapotranspiration.

* + - 1. ***Vegetation***

Vegetation plays a crucial role in dry swale treatment capacity, flow attenuation and stabilization of the swale itself (i.e., erosion control). It is HIGHLY RECEOMMENDED that preference is given to robust native, non-clump forming grasses as the predominant plant type within the swale flow area. Care must also be taken to consider species selection in light of sun exposure duration/timing as well as soil moisture, ponding depth and ponding duration.

* + - 1. ***Landscaping***

Swales can be effectively integrated into the site planning process and aesthetically designed as attractive green spaces planted with native vegetation. Because vegetation is fundamental to the performance and function of the swale, aesthetically chosen vegetation may only be possible on the surface of the swales.

* + - 1. ***Snow considerations***

Considering management of snow, the following are recommended

* Plan a plow path during design phase and tell snowplow operators where to push the snow. Plan trees around (not in) plow path, with a 16 foot minimum between trees.
* Plan for snow storage (both temporary during construction and permanent). Don’t plow into dry swales routinely. Dry swales should be a last resort for snow storage (i.e. only for very large snow events as “emergency overflow”.
* Snow storage could be, for example, a designed pretreatment area.

For more information and example photos, see the section on [snow and ice management](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Cold_climate_impact_on_runoff_management#Snow_and_ice_management).

* + - 1. ***Safety***

Swales do not pose any major safety hazards. Potential hazards could occur from the steep side slope and rock checks of the swales if they are close to pedestrian traffic or roadways with no shoulders.

* 1. **Materials specification**
     1. **Erosion control**

The use of temporary erosion control materials is REQUIRED in the design and construction of all swale types to allow for the establishment of firmly-rooted, dense vegetative cover. The dry swale bottom and side slopes up to the 10-yr event should use robust erosion control matting that can resist the expected shear stresses associated with channelized flows. The matting should have a minimum life expectancy of three years. Upper banks of the swale slope should be protected by either similar matting or a straw/coconut blend erosion control blanket. See MNDOT specifications for guidance on selection of erosion control products.

* + 1. **Filter media**

[Filter media](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Summary_of_recommended_bioretention_filter_media_mixes_from_worldwide_sources) used in dry swale designs should follow guidance on material specifications within the Bioretention section of the MN Stormwater Manual.

* + 1. **Underdrains**

The following are RECOMMENDED for filtration practices with underdrains.

* The minimum underdrain pipe diameter is 4 inches.
* Install 2 or more underdrains for each practice system in case one clogs. At a minimum provide one underdrain for every 1,000 square feet of surface area.
* Include at least 2 observation /cleanouts for each underdrain, one at the upstream end and one at the downstream end. Cleanouts should be at least 4 inch diameter vertical non-perforated schedule 40 PVC pipe, and extend 6-12 inches above the surface. Cap cleanouts with a watertight removable cap.
* Construct underdrains with Schedule 40 or SDR 35 smooth wall PVC pipe.
* Install underdrains with a minimum slope of 0.5 percent, particularly in [HSG](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Glossary#H) D soils (Note: to utilize Manning’s equation the slope must be greater than 0).
* Include a utility trace wire for all buried piping.
* For underdrains that daylight on grade, include a marking stake and animal guard.
* For each underdrain have an accessible knife gate valve on its outlet to allow the option of operating the system as either [bioinfiltration](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Glossary" \l "B" \o "Glossary), [biofiltration](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Glossary" \l "B" \o "Glossary) system or both. The valve should enable the ability to make adjustments to the discharge flow so the sum of the infiltration rate plus the underdrain discharge rate equal a 48 hour draw-down time.
* Pipe perforations should be 3/8 inches and prevent migration of filter media and aggregate into the pipe. Use solid sections of non-perforated PVC piping and watertight joints wherever the underdrain system passes below berms, down steep slopes, makes a connection to a drainage structure, or daylights on grade.
* Spacing of collection laterals should be less than 25 feet.
* Underdrain pipes should have a minimum of 3 inches of washed #57 stone above and on each side of the pipe (stone is not required below the pipe). Above the stone, two inches of choking stone is needed to protect the underdrain from blockage.
* Avoid filter fabric.
* Pipe socks may be needed for underdrains embedded in sand. If pipe socks are used, use circular knit fabric.
* The procedure to size underdrains is typically determined by the project engineer. An example for sizing underdrains is found in Section 5.7 of the [North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources Stormwater BMP Manual](http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/lr/bmp-manual).
  + 1. **Plants**

Refer to the [vegetation](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Minnesota_plant_lists) section of the manual for selection of Minnesota native plants to be used in swales. Care must be taken to specify plants for their position in the system (swale bottom, side slopes and buffer). Preference towards robust non-clump forming grasses or sedges should be given to the swale bottom that can withstand flow forces as well as provide adequate filtration functions. It is also important to understand draw-down time not only within the channel itself, but in either in-situ soils or the filter media as plants have variable tolerance to the depth and duration of inundation as well as soil moisture period. Lastly, care should be taken to understand sun exposure requirements of various plants to ensure a robust, dense establishment of vegetative cover.

Open vegetated swale materials specifications. Table [Link](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Open_vegetated_swale_and_filter_strip_materials_specifications)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Specification | Size | Notes |
| Dry swale soil | USCS; ML, SM, SC | n/a | soil with a higher percent organic content is preferred |
| Dry Swale sand | ASTM C-33 fine aggregate concrete sand | 0.02” to 0.04” |  |
| Check Dam (pressure treated) | AWPA Standard C6 | 6” by 6” or 8” by 8” | do not coat with creosote; embed at least 3’ into side slopes |
| Check Dam (natural wood) | Black Locust, Red Mulberry, Cedars, Catalpa, White Oak, Chestnut Oak, Black Walnut | 6” to 12” diameter; notch as necessary | do not use the following, as these species have a predisposition towards rot: Ash, Beech, Birch, Elm, Hackberry, Hemlock, Hickories, Maples, Red and Black Oak, Pines, Poplar, Spruce, Sweetgum, Willow |
| Filter Strip sand/gravel pervious berm | sand: per dry swale sand  gravel; AASHTO M-43 | sand: 0.02” to 0.04” gravel: 1/2” to 1” | Mix with approximately 25% loam soil to support grass cover crop; see Bioretention planting soil notes for more detail |
| Pea gravel diaphragm and curtain drain | ASTM D 448 | varies (No. 6) or (1/8” to 3/8”) | use clean bank-run gravel |
| Under-drain gravel | per pre-cast manufacturer | 1.5” to 3.5” |  |
| Under-drain | ASTM D-1785 or AASHTO M-278 | 6” rigid Schedule 40 PVC | 3/8” perf. @ 6” o.c.; 4 holes per row |
| Rip rap | per local criteria | size per requirements based on 10- year design flow |  |

* 1. **Design procedure – design steps**
     1. **Step 1. Make a preliminary judgment**

It is important to acknowledge that each site has unique and defining features that require site-specific design and analysis. The guidance provided below is intended to provide the fundamentals for designing dry swale systems to meet regulatory requirements but is not intended to substitute engineering judgment regarding the validity and feasibility associated with site-specific implementation. Designers need to be familiar with the hydrologic and hydraulic engineering principles that are the foundation of the design and they should also enlist the expertise of qualified individuals in stormwater management and stream restoration plantings with respect to developing appropriate planting plans and habitat improvement features.

* + - 1. ***Consider basic issues for initial suitability screening***

Make a preliminary judgment as to whether site conditions are appropriate for the use of a dry swale, and identify its function in the overall treatment system.

A. Consider basic issues for initial suitability screening, including:

* Site drainage area
* Site topography and slopes
* Soil types
* Regional or local depth to ground water and bedrock
* Bottom of facility to be at least three feet above the seasonably high water table
* Site location/minimum setbacks
* Presence of active karst

B. Determine how the swale will fit into the overall stormwater treatment system, including:

* Decide whether the swale is the only BMP to be employed, or if are there other BMPs addressing some of the treatment requirements.
* Decide where on the site the swale will most likely be located.
  + 1. **Step 2. Confirm design criteria and applicability**

A. Determine whether a [media filter](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Glossary#M) must comply with the [MPCA CGP](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Construction_stormwater_permit). To determine if permit compliance is required, see [Permit Coverage and Limitations](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=I._PERMIT_COVERAGE_AND_LIMITATIONS#PART_I._PERMIT_COVERAGE_AND_LIMITATIONS).

B. Check with local officials, watershed organizations, and other agencies to determine if there are any additional restrictions and/or surface water or watershed requirements that may apply.

* + 1. **Step 3. Perform field verification of site suitability**

Refer to the Bioretention page of the MN Stormwater Manual.

Refer to the Infiltration page of the MN Stormwater Manual.

Confirm infiltration rate of in-situ soils. Link to step 3 in “[Design Criteria for infiltration](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Design_criteria_for_infiltration)”

Link to “[Recommended number of soil borings, etc](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Recommended_number_of_soil_boring,_pits,_and_permeameter_tests_for_bioretention_design).”

Perform groundwater mounding analysis:

* [Stormwater infiltration and groundwater mounding](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Stormwater_infiltration_and_groundwater_mounding)
* [When should a mounding analysis be conducted?](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Stormwater_infiltration_and_groundwater_mounding#When_should_a_mounding_analysis_be_conducted.3F)
* [How to predict the extent of a mound](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Stormwater_infiltration_and_groundwater_mounding#How_to_predict_the_extent_of_a_mound)
* [Example mound calculations](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Stormwater_infiltration_and_groundwater_mounding#Example_mound_calculations)
  + 1. **Step 4. Select design variant based on physical suitability evaluation**

Once the physical suitability evaluation is complete, it is HIGHLY RECOMMENDED that the better site design principles be applied in sizing and locating the filtration practice(s) on the development site. Given the drainage area, select the appropriate swale practice for the first iteration of the design process.

Note: Information collected during the physical suitability evaluation (see Step 1) should be used to explore the potential for multiple swale practices versus relying on a single facility.

* + 1. **Step 5. Compute runoff control volumes and other key design parameters**

Calculate the Water Quality Volume (Vwq), Channel Protection Volume (Vcp), Overbank Flood Protection Volume (Vp10), and the Extreme Flood Volume (Vp100).

If the swale is being designed to meet the requirements of the MPCA Permit, the REQUIRED treatment volume is the water quality volume of 1 inch of runoff from the new impervious surfaces created from the project. If part of the overall Vwq is to be treated by other BMPs, subtract that portion from the Vwq to determine the part of the Vwq to be treated by the dry swale.

For swales, compute the following design parameters:

A. Calculate the maximum discharge loading per foot of swale width

q = (0.00236/n) · Y · 1.67 · S · 0.5

Where:

q = discharge per foot of length of the swale, from Manning’s equation (cfs/ft);

Y = allowable depth of flow (inches);

S = slope of swale (percent) (2 to 6 percent); and

n = Manning’s “n” roughness coefficient (use 0.15 for short prairie grass, 0.25 for dense grasses such as bluegrass, buffalo grass, blue grama grass and other native grass mixtures).

B. Use a recommended hydrologic model to compute Qwq

C. Minimum swale length (in feet) = Qwq / q

Where:

Qwq = the water quality peak discharge (cubic feet per second)

* + 1. **Step 6. Compute number of check dams**
* Design to contain entire Vwq.
* Channel slopes between 0.5 and 2 percent are recommended unless topography necessitates a steeper slope, in which case 6- to 12-inch drop structures can be placed to limit the energy slope to within the recommended 0.5 to 2 percent range. Energy dissipation will be required below the drops. Spacing between the drops should not be closer than 50 feet. Depth of the Vwq at the downstream end should not exceed 18 inches.
  + 1. **Step 7. Calculate drawdown time**

The bed of the dry swale consists of a permeable soil layer of at least 30 inches in depth, above an 8-inch diameter perforated PVC pipe (AASHTO M 252) longitudinal underdrain in a 12-inch gravel layer. The soil media should have an infiltration rate of at least 0.5 feet per day (fpd) with a maximum of 1.5 fpd and contain a high level of organic material to facilitate pollutant removal. A permeable filter fabric is placed between the gravel layer and the overlying soil. Dry swale channels are sized to store and filter the entire Vwq and allow for full filtering through the permeable soil layer.

* + 1. **Step 8. Check 2-year and 10-year velocity erosion potential and freeboard**

Check for erosive velocities and modify design as appropriate based on local conveyance regulations. Provide a minimum of 6 inches of freeboard.

* + 1. **Step 9. Design low flow control at downstream headwalls and checkdams**

Design control to pass Vwq in 48 hours.

* + 1. **Step 10. Design inlets, sediment forebay(s), and underdrain system**

Inlets to swales must be provided with energy dissipaters such as riprap or geotextile reinforcement. Pretreatment of runoff is typically provided by a sediment forebay located at the inlet. Enhanced swale systems that receive direct concentrated runoff may have a 6-inch drop to a pea gravel diaphragm flow spreader at the upstream end of the control. A pea gravel diaphragm and gentle side slopes should be provided along the top of channels to provide pretreatment for lateral sheet flows. The underdrain system should discharge to the storm drainage infrastructure or a stable outfall.

* + 1. **Step 11. Check volume, peak discharge rates and drawdown time against state, local, and watershed organization requirements (NOTE: steps are iterative)**

Follow the design procedures identified in the [Unified Sizing Criteria](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Unified_sizing_criteria) section of the Manual to determine the volume control and peak discharge requirements for water quality, recharge (not required), channel protection, overbank flood and extreme storm.

Model the proposed development scenario using a surface water model appropriate for the hydrologic and hydraulic design considerations specific to the site. This includes defining the parameters of the swale practice defined above: ponding elevation and area (defines the ponding volume), filtration rate and method of application (effective filtration area), and outlet structure and/or flow diversion information. The results of this analysis can be used to determine whether or not the proposed design meets the applicable requirements. If not, the design will have to be re-evaluated.

**Warning**: The following items are specifically REQUIRED by the MPCA Permit:

A. Volume: Swale systems shall be sufficient to filter a water quality volume of 1 inch of runoff from the new impervious surfaces created by the project. If this criterion is not met, increase the storage volume of the filtration practice or treat excess water quality volume (Vwq) in an upstream or downstream BMP (see Step 5).

B. Drawdown: Dry swales shall discharge through the soil or filter media in 48 hours or less. Additional flows that cannot be infiltrated or filtered in 48 hours should be routed to bypass the system through a stabilized discharge point.

Experience has demonstrated that, although the drawdown period is 48 hours, there is often some residual water pooled in the infiltration practice after 48 hours. This residual water may be associated with reduced head, water gathered in depressions within the practice, water trapped by vegetation, and so on. The drawdown period is therefore defined as the time from the high water level in the practice to 1 to 2 inches above the bottom of the facility. This criterion was established to provide the following: wet-dry cycling between rainfall events; unsuitable mosquito breeding habitat; suitable habitat for vegetation; aerobic conditions; and storage for back-to-back precipitation events. This time period has also been called the period of inundation.

* + 1. **Step 12. Finalize the cross-section and profile design for the project**

#### Grading plan

Develop a grading plan based on the preliminary profile and cross-section typical design.

#### Dimensions

Adjust the preliminary profile dimensions to accommodate site specific concerns/impacts. Minimum design parameters for hydraulic, water quality, and quantity management criteria should be rechecked based on adjustments to the dry swale to ensure that safe and adequate conveyance is still maintained.

#### Check dams

Adjust the preliminary check dam dimensions to accommodate site specific concerns/impacts. Minimum design parameters for hydraulic and water quality criteria should be rechecked based on adjustments to the check dams to ensure that safe and adequate conveyance is still maintained.

#### Site stabilization

Course woodchips and compost should be used throughout the limit of disturbance for site stabilization. All areas should be seeded and planted as well as blanketed/matted. Jute blanket should be used within the swale bottom and side slopes. Erosion control blanket with biodegradable netting should be used above the side slopes within the floodplain.

#### Excess materials

It is advisable that excess materials, i.e., cobbles and boulders, be placed at the edge of the cross-section for use during the maintenance phase to correct any physical instability.

* + 1. **Step 13. Prepare vegetation and landscaping plan**

A landscaping plan for a swale should be prepared to indicate how the enhanced swale system will be stabilized and established with vegetation. Landscape design should specify proper species and be based on specific site, soils, sun exposure and hydric conditions present along the swale. Further information on plant selection and use can be found in the [Minnesota plant lists](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Minnesota_plant_lists) section.

* + 1. **Step 14. Prepare operation and maintenance plan**

See [Operation and Maintenance](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Operation_and_maintenance_of_Infiltration_trench) section for guidance on preparing an O&M plan.

* + 1. **Step 15. Prepare cost estimate**

See [Cost Considerations](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Cost-benefit_considerations_for_Infiltration_trench) section for guidance on preparing a cost estimate that includes both construction and maintenance costs.

* 1. **References**
  2. **Related pages**

<https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Design_criteria_for_infiltration>

<https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Design_criteria_for_filtration>

<https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Design_criteria_for_bioretention>

1. Dry Swale Construction Specifications Page

**Green Infrastructure:** Swale practices can be an important tool for retention and detention of stormwater runoff and treatment of pollutants in stormwater runoff. Because swales incorporate dense vegetation, additional benefits may include cleaner air, carbon sequestration, improved biological habitat, and aesthetic value.

This page provides a discussion of construction specifications for dry swales (infiltration and filtration-media systems).

* 1. **Access agreements**

An easement is a legally binding agreement between two parties, and is defined as “a non-possessory right to use and/or enter onto the real property of another without possessing it. “An easement is required for one party to access, construct, or maintain any feature or infrastructure on the property of another. Easements can be temporary or permanent. For example, temporary easements can be used if limits needed for construction are larger than the permanent easement footprint of constructed features. Having an easement provides a mechanism for enforcement of maintenance agreements to help ensure infiltration practices are maintained and functioning. [See an example access agreement](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Example_construction_access_agreement).

* 1. **Construction specifications for swale practices**

Construction of swale practices incorporates techniques and steps that may be considered nonstandard. It is recommended that construction specifications include project pretreatment devices, construction sequencing, temporary and permanent erosion control measures, excavation and fill, grading, soil decompaction, material specifications, and final stabilization. All of these topics are addressed in further detail below.

Additional specifications for items applicable to swale practices can be found in the [Minnesota Department of Transportation’s (MnDOT) Specifications for Construction](http://www.dot.state.mn.us/pre-letting/spec/). The [current version](http://www.dot.state.mn.us/pre-letting/spec/2016/2016specbook.pdf) of this resource was completed in 2016. Below is a list of MnDOT sections that may be helpful when writing project specifications for infiltration practices.

1717 Air, land and water pollution

2101 Clearing and grubbing

2105 Excavation and embankment

2511 Riprap

2571 Plant installation and establishment

2572 Protection and restoration of vegetation

2573 Storm water management

2574 Soil preparation

2575 Establishing turf and controlling erosion

3149 Granular material

3877 Topsoil material

3878 Sod

3882 Mulch material

3884 Hydraulic erosion control products

3885 Rolled erosion control products

3897 Sediment control log

* + 1. **Pre-construction meeting**

A pre-construction meeting is recommended and should include a walkthrough of the site with the builder/contractor/subcontractor to identify important features of the work and to review and discuss the plans. This is the best time to identify potential issues related to construction methods and sequencing that will affect site protection, erosion and sediment control, and proper installation of the work.

* + 1. **Site protection**
       1. ***Pretreatment***

[Pretreatment](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Pretreatment) is a required part of infiltration and filtration practices. Pretreatment is needed to protect BMPs from the build-up of trash, gross solids, and particulate matter. When the velocity of stormwater decreases, sediment and solids drop out. If pretreatment is not provided, this process will occur in the BMP, resulting in long-term clogging and poor aesthetics.

**Warning:** The Construction Stormwater general permit states: To prevent clogging of the infiltration or filtration system, the Permittee(s) must use a pretreatment device such as a vegetated filter strip, small sedimentation basin, or water quality inlet (e.g., grit chamber) to settle particulates before the stormwater discharges into the infiltration or filtration system.

* + - 1. ***Temporary erosion and sediment control***

During construction, it is critical to keep sediment out of the swale device as much as practicable. Utilizing sediment and erosion control measures will help to keep swale areas from clogging. As soon as grading is complete, stabilize slopes to reduce erosion of native soils. Protect temporary soil stockpiles from run-on and run-off from adjacent areas and from erosion by wind. Sweep as often as required if sediment is on paved surfaces to prevent transport offsite by tracking and airborne dust. All sediment and erosion control measures must be properly installed and maintained. When sediment build up reaches 1/3 the height of the device, action is required, such as removing the accumulated sediment or installing additional sediment controls downgradient of the original device. Link [here](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Construction_stormwater_program) for more information.

**Warning:**

* It is REQUIRED that future infiltration swale locations not be used as temporary sedimentation basins unless 3 feet of cover is left in place during construction.
* If an infiltration swale area is excavated to final grade (or within 3 feet of) it is REQUIRED that rigorous erosion prevention and sediment controls (e.g., diversion berms) are used to keep sediment and runoff infiltration away from the infiltration area until the contributing watershed is stabilized.
  + - 1. ***Compaction prevention***

Preventing and [alleviating compaction](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Alleviating_compaction_from_construction_activities) are crucial during construction of infiltration/filtration swale practices, as compaction can reduce infiltration rates by increasing bulk density of the soil. The infiltration/filtration area should be marked with paint and/or stakes to keep construction traffic from traveling in the area.

* + 1. **Inspection and documentation**

Inspections before, during, and after construction are needed to ensure swale practices are built in accordance with the plans and specifications. It is recommended that onsite inspectors are familiar with project plans and specifications to ensure the contractor’s interpretation of the plans are consistent with the designer’s intent. The inspectors should take frequent photos and notes of construction activities and features as work progresses and at all critical points (such as immediately prior to backfilling). They should check dimensions and depths of all installed materials. All materials and products should be verified or tested for conformance with the specifications.

#### Construction checklists

* [Infiltration basin](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Infiltration_basin_-_system_construction_inspection_checklist)
  1. **Construction sequence**
     1. **Step 1 – Site examination and preparation**

It is the responsibility of the contractor to:

* Examine the areas for performing earthwork and determine that conditions are satisfactory to proceed, or to correct all unsatisfactory conditions prior to starting work.
* Arrange to locate, mark, and protect all existing utilities and underground facilities in the areas of work.
* Remove all existing features marked for removal and required earthwork
  + 1. **Step 2 – Excavation**

#### For in-situ soil infiltration dry swales

Cut the swale and infiltration area as shown on the plans. Where possible, excavation should be performed with a backhoe and work should be done from the sides and outside the footprint of the infiltration area to avoid soil compaction. If it is necessary to work in the infiltration area, only low ground pressure tracked equipment should be allowed to complete the work. Rubber tire equipment should be strictly prohibited within the infiltration area, unless working from pavement outside of the basin or trench. The contractor should start the work at the far side of the trench or basin and work their way out.

Contractor is to ensure all laws and regulations are followed regarding stability of excavations. This may require shoring, bracing, sloping, or benching. Materials should not be stockpiled near the edge of the excavation. Drainage and control of water in the excavation must also be considered.

**Warning:** It is REQUIRED that infiltration systems not be excavated to final grade until the contributing drainage area has been constructed and fully stabilized.

#### For filter media dry swales

Cut the swale area and sub-cut the filtration area as shown on the plans. Where possible, excavation should be performed with a backhoe and work should be done from the sides and outside the footprint of the filtration area. The contractor should start the work at the far side of the trench or basin and work their way out.

Contractor is to ensure all laws and regulations are followed regarding stability of excavations. This may require shoring, bracing, sloping, or benching. Materials should not be stockpiled near the edge of the excavation. Drainage and control of water in the excavation must also be considered.

* + 1. **Step 3 – Decompaction**

Soil decompaction is required in all swale bottom areas with the exception of the bottom of the sub-cut for filter media dry swales. Decompact subsoil with a backhoe ripper attachment or other approved method to a depth of at least 18 inches below subgrade in all locations indicated on the drawings. Also known as soil loosening or soil ripping, this technique has been shown to increase infiltration and reduce compaction from construction activities. For more information on alleviating compaction, [link here](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Alleviating_compaction_from_construction_activities).

* + 1. **Step 4 – Subsoil Infiltration Testing for Dry Swales (in-situ soil infiltration swales)**

Subsoil infiltration testing is REQUIRED for dry swales depending on in-situ infiltration. After the subsoil is decompacted, test the infiltration area to verify the assumed infiltration rate and that the infiltration area will drain dry within 48 hours. This can be accomplished by performing double ring infiltrometer tests (ASTM D3385) in the bottom of the basin, or by filling the infiltration basin and timing how long it takes to drain from maximum water depth to dry bottom. The measured infiltration rate should equate to double the designed infiltration rate. If the basin is filled with water to perform this check, be sure sediments are not being washed into the basin during filling. If sediments are washed into the basin, they need to be removed prior to placing infiltration media.

If the basin does not drain dry within 48 hours, 24 hours for special waters, or the infiltration rate is slower than twice what was assumed in the design, additional soil loosening or modification may be necessary.

Information on soil testing can be found [here](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Determining_soil_infiltration_rates).

* + 1. **Step 5 – Installation of materials - filter media (if applicable)**

Soil test results should be provided to the designer a minimum of two weeks prior to delivery of planting soil to the site. Submitted test results should include gradation and [USDA soil texture classification](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/survey/class/) or certification that the soil mix meets [MnDOT specifications](http://www.dot.state.mn.us/pre-letting/spec/) or other requirements. Samples of the mixed product should be also provided to the designer two weeks prior to delivery of media to the site. The designer should review the materials as soon as possible to avoid any potential delays in the procurement and review of another media source should the initial submittal not meet specifications.

All accumulated sediment and silt from the bottom of the filtration area should be removed prior to the placement of filtration media. The contractor should make every effort possible to place the filtration media in a way to minimize compaction of the subgrade and the filtration media itself. No construction vehicles are allowed in the filtration area after the media is placed unless approved by designer. Loose placement of filtration media shall be accomplished by dumping from the edges and spreading with the bucket of a backhoe, which is outside of the filtration area, or some other acceptable means determined by the designer. If spreading with a backhoe is not possible for the entire area of the filtration area, only tracked skid steers or other low ground pressure equipment should be permitted in the basin to spread the filtration media. This method should be minimized as much as possible. Travel over placed filtration media should be strictly prohibited. The contractor should overfill the filtration media areas approximately 20 percent to account for consolidation of the loose soil once wetting occurs. Any small irregularities at the designed finished grade should be worked out with hand tools. The contractor should contact the designer upon final placement of media for a final inspection prior to planting and mulching. At this inspection, the designer should check thickness and grades after soil wetting occurs and notify the contractor of areas that do not meet the tolerances specified. Tolerances in final grade are commonly vertically +/- 0.1 foot and horizontally +/- 0.5 foot.

If time goes by between the initial placement of infiltration media and planting, the contractor should be required to remove accumulated silt. This work is also a chance to perform any final subgrade grading adjustments required to obtain the finished grades as shown on the drawing.

* + 1. **Step 6 – Restoration and plantings**

After final placement of grading and filtration media (if applicable) has been approved, planting or seeding should happen as soon as possible to avoid erosion, sedimentation, and the establishment of weeds. The contractor should notify the designer at least four days in advance of when planting or seeding will occur in advance of delivery of materials to the site to allow for scheduling of site inspections. At least two weeks prior to the planting or seeding dates, any existing weeds should be thoroughly eradicated mechanically or with herbicide within the project area.

**Warning:** It is REQUIRED that the planting or seeding contractor have proven successful experience installing and maintaining projects of similar scope and scale and provide a superintendent that will be onsite during the entire seeding or planting process.

All seed and plants should be shipped and stored with protection from weather or other conditions that would damage the product. All plants and seeds will be inspected by the designer and items that have become wet, moldy, or otherwise damaged in transit or in storage should be rejected. Plants and seed should arrive within 24 hours of delivery. Plants and seed needs to be protected against drying and damage prior to planting.

It is typical for the plant or seeding contractor to guarantee the work for some length of time. The common minimum for herbaceous plantings or sod is 60 days during the growing season. The growing season in central Minnesota is defined as May 1st through October 31st. A one-year guarantee on containerized plants can help to ensure good establishment and decrease weed infestations while maintaining infiltration rates over time through the growth of healthy root systems. Any watering required to keep the plants healthy should be covered under the cost of the warranty period. It is appropriate to require that the contractor provide some form of surety, such as a letter of credit or other security, to the permitting entity for 150 percent of the estimated costs and quantities of all herbaceous plants or seeding for the duration of the 1-year warranty period. Planting and seeding establishment should meet the requirements within [MnDOT Section 2571](http://www.dot.state.mn.us/pre-letting/spec/2016/2016specbook.pdf) (page 478).

**Warning:** Seeding maintenance requires specialized knowledge and experience in plant and weed identification. Ensure a thorough [maintenance plan](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Operation_and_maintenance_of_stormwater_infiltration_practices) is established prior to construction and that budget has been allocated for at least three full growing seasons and preferably longer. Native seedings can be more difficult than containerized plantings to establish.

* + 1. **Step 7 – Final stabilization and Closeout**

As defined in the NPDES/SDS Construction Stormwater permit, final site stabilization is achieved when all soil disturbing activity is completed and the exposed soils have been stabilized with a vegetative cover with a uniform density of at least 70 percent over the entire site or by equivalent means to prevent soil failure. Simply seeding and mulching is not considered acceptable cover for final stabilization. Final stabilization must consist of an established permanent cover, such as a perennial vegetative cover, concrete, riprap, gravel, rooftops, asphalt, etc.

#### For dry swales

All filtration (filter media) and infiltration areas must be [tested for infiltration rates](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Determining_soil_infiltration_rates) after they are completed in order to submit the NPDES Notice of Termination. It is highly recommended that all infiltration areas are tested prior to project close out, even if an NPDES permit is not required.

MnDOT projects require at least five tests per acre of infiltration area and a minimum of five tests per infiltration area. Infiltration rates shall meet or exceed double the design rate assumed. The test results from a MnDOT project must be submitted to MnDOT.

When a final construction inspection has been completed, log the GPS coordinates for each facility and submit them for entry into the local BMP maintenance tracking database, if applicable.

1. Dry Swale Operation and Maintenance Page

The most frequently cited maintenance concern for dry swales is surface soil/media and [underdrain](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Glossary#U) clogging caused by organic matter, fine silts, hydrocarbons, and algal matter. Common operational problems include:

* standing water;
* clogged soil/media surface;
* clogged inlet, outlet or underdrains; and
* invasive plants out-compete native vegetation.
  1. **Design phase maintenance**

Implicit in the design guidance is the fact that many design elements of filtering and infiltration systems can minimize the maintenance burden and maintain pollutant removal efficiency. Key examples include:

* limiting drainage area;
* providing easy site access (*REQUIRED*);
* providing [pretreatment](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Glossary#P) (*REQUIRED*); and
* utilizing native plantings (see [Plants for Stormwater Design](http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/manuals/stormwaterplants.html)).

For more information on design information for dry swales, link here.

* 1. **Construction phase maintenance**

Proper construction methods and sequencing play a significant role in reducing problems with operation and maintenance (O&M). In particular, with construction of filter and infiltration practices the most important action for preventing operation and maintenance difficulties is to ensure that the contributing drainage area has been fully stabilized prior to bringing the practice on line (this is a REQUIRED practice).

**Warning:** It is required that the contributing drainage area has been fully stabilized prior to bringing the practice on line

Inspections during construction are needed to ensure that the filter/infiltration practice is built in accordance with the approved design standards and specifications. Detailed inspection checklists should be used that include sign-offs by qualified individuals at critical stages of construction, to ensure that the contractor’s interpretation of the plan is acceptable to the professional designer. An example construction phase inspection checklist is provided below.

***Dry swale construction inspection checklist.***Link to this table  
To access an Excel version of form (for field use), click here.

| Project: | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Location: | | |
| Site Status: | | |
| Date: | | |
| Time: | | |
| Inspector: | | |
| **Construction Sequence** | **Satisfactory / Unsatisfactory** | **Comments** |
| **1. Pre-Construction** | | |
| Pre-construction meeting |  |  |
| Runoff diverted (Note type of bypass) |  |  |
| Facility area cleared |  |  |
| Soil tested for permeability |  |  |
| Soil tested for phosphorus content (include test method) |  |  |
| Verify site was not overdug |  |  |
| Project benchmark near site |  |  |
| Facility location staked out |  |  |
| Temporary erosion and sediment protection properly installed |  |  |
| **2. Excavation** | | |
| Size and location per plans |  |  |
| Side slopes stable |  |  |
| Lateral slopes completely level | x |  |
| Longitudinal slopes within design range | x |  |
| Soils not compacted during excavation | x |  |
| Groundwater / bedrock verified |  |  |
| Stockpile location not adjacent to excavation area and stabilized with vegetation and/ or silt fence | x |  |
| Verify stockpile is not causing compaction and that it is not eroding |  |  |
| Was underlying soil ripped or loosened |  |  |
| **3. Structural Components** | | |
| Pretreatment devices (e.g., filter strip, rock diaphragm) installed per plans | x |  |
| Inlets installed per plans |  |  |
| Outlets installed per plans | x |  |
| Underdrain installed to grade | x |  |
| Underdrain installed per plans |  |  |
| Soil bed composition and texture conforms to specifications |  |  |
| **4. Vegetation** | | |
| For native dry swales, plants and materials ordered 6 months prior to construction |  |  |
| For native dry swales, construction planned to allow for adequate planting and establishment of plant community |  |  |
| Complies with planting specs |  |  |
| Topsoil complies with specs in composition and placement |  |  |
| Soil properly stabilized for permanent erosion control |  |  |
| **5. Final Inspection** | | |
| Dimensions per plans |  |  |
| Pretreatment operational |  |  |
| Inlet/outlet operational |  |  |
| Soil/media permeability verified |  |  |
| Effective stand of vegetation stabilized |  |  |
| Construction generated sediments removed |  |  |
| Contributing drainage area stabilized before flow is diverted to the practice |  |  |
| Comments: | | |
| Actions to be taken: | | |

* 1. **Post-construction operation and maintenance**

Proper maintenance is critical to the successful operation of a filtration/infiltration practice. Without regular maintenance, filtration/infiltration system soil/media can become clogged, losing its ability to conduct and infiltrate water at the designed rate. This can lead to stagnant water, mosquito breeding habitat, and reduction or elimination of pollutant removal capacity.

**Warning:** A maintenance plan clarifying maintenance responsibility is *REQUIRED*. Effective long-term operation of filtration/infiltration practices necessitates a dedicated and routine maintenance schedule with clear guidelines and schedules. Proper maintenance will not only increase the expected lifespan of the facility but will improve aesthetics and property value.

* + 1. **Inspection and maintenance planning**

A maintenance plan clarifying maintenance responsibilities is REQUIRED. Effective long-term operation of filtration/infiltration practices necessitates a dedicated and routine maintenance schedule with clear guidelines and schedules. Proper maintenance will not only increase the expected lifespan of the facility but will improve aesthetics and property value.

Some important post-construction considerations are provided below along with RECOMMENDED maintenance standards.

* A site-specific O&M plan that includes the following considerations should be prepared by the designer prior to putting the stormwater practice into operation:
  + Inspection and routine maintenance checklist (see below)
  + Operating instructions for any outlet components
  + Vegetation maintenance schedule

***Dry swale operation & maintenance checklist.***Link to this **table**  
To access an Excel version of form (for field use), click here.

| Project: | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Location: | | |
| Site Status: | | |
| Date: | | |
| Time: | | |
| Inspector: | | |
| **Maintenance Item** | **Satisfactory / Unsatisfactory** | **Comments** |
| **1. Debris Cleanout (Monthly)** | | |
| Contributing areas clean of litter and vegetative debris |  |  |
| Filtration/infiltration facility clean |  |  |
| Inlets and outlets clear |  |  |
| **2. Vegetation (Monthly)** | | |
| Vegetation maintenance complies with O&M plan |  |  |
| Vegetation meets performance standards (including control of specified invasive species) |  |  |
| Minimum mowing depth not exceeded |  |  |
| No evidence of erosion |  |  |
| **3. Dewatering (Monthly)** | | |
| Dewaters between storms within 48 hours |  |  |
| **4. Sediment Deposition (Annual)** | | |
| Area clean of sediment |  |  |
| Winter accumulation of sand removed each spring |  |  |
| Contributing drainage area stabilized and free of erosion |  |  |
| **5. Outlet/Overflow Spillway (Annual)** | | |
| No evidence of structural deterioration |  |  |
| No evidence of erosion |  |  |
| No evidence of blockage |  |  |
| Good condition, no need for repairs |  |  |
| **6. Other (Monthly)** | | |
| Encroachment on easement area (if applicable) |  |  |
| Complaints from residents (if applicable) |  |  |
| Any public hazards (specify) |  |  |
| Comments: | | |
| Actions to be taken: | | |

* A legally binding and enforceable maintenance agreement should be executed between the practice owner and the local review authority to ensure the following:
  + Sediment should be cleaned out of any sedimentation chamber when it accumulates to a depth equal to ½ the total depth to the outlet, or when greater than 1.5 feet, whichever is less. The sediment chamber outlet devices should be cleaned/repaired when drawdown times exceed 36 hours. Trash and debris should be removed as necessary; and
  + Silt/sediment should be removed from the swale bottom when the accumulation exceeds one inch. When the soil/media’s infiltration capacity diminishes substantially (i.e., when water ponds in flat areas or subtle depressions for more than 48 hours), the top few inches of discolored material should be removed, core aeration or cultivation should be conducted as warranted, removed soil should be replaced with fresh soil/media, and appropriate vegetation should be installed (e.g., seed) and secured (e.g., erosion control blanket). Removed sediments should be disposed in an acceptable manner.
* Turf grass swales should be mowed as needed during the growing season to maintain maximum grass heights less than 12 inches.
* Adequate access must be provided for inspection, maintenance and landscaping upkeep, including appropriate equipment and vehicles.
* Maintenance activities should be careful not to cause compaction. No vehicles will be allowed within the footprint of the filtration or infiltration area. Foot traffic and stockpiling should be kept to a minimum.
* Stormwater swales generally should not be used as dedicated snow storage areas, but can be with the following considerations.
  + Snow storage should not occur in areas designated as [potential stormwater hotspots for road salt](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Potential_stormwater_hotspots#Infiltration_guidance).
  + Areas designed for infiltration should be protected from excessive snow storage where sand and salt is applied.
  + Specific snow storage areas should be assigned that will provide some filtration before the stormwater reaches the BMP areas. **NOTE: Chloride will not be attenuated in filtration/infiltration BMPs such as dry swales.**
  + When used for snow storage, or if used to treat parking lot runoff, the BMP area should be planted with [salt tolerant and non-woody plant species](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Minnesota_plant_lists).
  + Practices should always be inspected for sand build-up on the surface following the spring melt event.
* General maintenance activities and schedule are provided below.
  + 1. **Summary of typical maintenance regime**

The list below highlights the assumed maintenance regime for a dry swale.

* First year after planting
  + Adequate water is crucial to plant survival and temporary irrigation may be needed unless rainfall is adequate until plants mature
* As needed
  + Prune and weed to maintain appearance
  + Remove trash and debris
  + Mow filter strip/grass channel (if present)
  + Replace vegetation whenever the percent cover of acceptable vegetation falls below 90 percent or project specific performance requirements are not met. If vegetation suffers for no apparent reason, consult with horticulturist and/or test soil as needed
* Semi-annually
  + Inspect inflow and pretreatment systems for clogging (off-line systems) and remove any sediment
  + Inspect filter strip/grass channel for erosion or gullying. Sod as necessary
  + Herbaceous vegetation, trees and shrubs should be inspected to evaluate their health and replanted as appropriate to meet project goals
  + Remove any dead or severely diseased vegetation
* Annually in fall
  + Inspect and remove any sediment and debris build-up in pretreatment areas
  + Inspect inflow points and infiltration surface for buildup of road sand associated with spring melt period, remove as necessary, and replant areas that have been impacted by sand/salt build up
* Annually in spring
  + Cut back and remove previous year’s plant material and remove accumulated leaves if needed (or conduct controlled burn where appropriate)
  1. **Estimated hours to perform maintenance activities**

All estimated hours listed below would be to perform maintenance on a dry swale system approximately 1,000 square feet in size that has adequate pretreatment and where seed and/or live plants have been installed appropriately.

* **Plant Establishment Period (First two years)**
  + Monthly weeding – 12 visits (6 per year) at 1 hour per visit
  + Vegetation replacement – 1 overseeding or replanting effort, 2 hours (assuming 10 percent warrants replacement)
  + Spring cleanup (cut back of previous years vegetation) – 2 cleanups (1 per year) at 2 hours each
  + Erosion, sediment, and pretreatment cleanout – 2 cleanouts (1 per year) at 1 hour each (assuming vacuum truck clean-out of any sump catch basins)
* **Regular Maintenance (After first two years)**
  + Bi-monthly (every other month) weeding – 3 visits per year at 1 hour per visit
  + Vegetation replacement – 1 overseeding or replanting effort per year on average, 1 hour (assuming 5 percent warrants replacement)
  + Spring cleanup (cut back of previous years vegetation) – 1 per year at 2 hours
  + Erosion, sediment, and pretreatment cleanout – 2 hours per year on average (assuming vacuum truck clean-out of any sump catch basins once per year, and at least one bi-yearly (every other year) sediment removal from the bottom of the swale)
  1. **Erosion protection and sediment monitoring, removal, and disposal**

Regular inspection of not only the BMP but also the immediate surrounding catchment area is necessary to ensure a long lifespan of the water quality improvement feature. Erosion should be identified as soon as possible to avoid the contribution of significant sediment to the BMP.

[Pretreatment](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Pretreatment) devices need to be maintained for long-term functionality of the entire BMP. Accumulated sediment in filter strips, rock diaphragms, water quality sump catch basins, or any pretreatment features will need to be inspected yearly. Timing of cleaning of these features is dependent on their design and sediment storage capabilities. In watersheds with erosion or high sediment loadings, the frequency of clean out will likely be increased. A vacuum truck is typically used for sediment removal. It is possible that any sediment removed from pretreatment devices or from the bottom of a dry swale may contain high levels of pollutants. All sediments, similar to those retrieved from a stormwater pond during dredging, may be subjected to the [MPCA’s guidance for reuse and disposal](https://www.pca.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/wq-strm4-16.pdf).

Sediment loading can potentially lead to a drop in infiltration or filtration rates. It is recommended that infiltration performance evaluations follow the four level assessment systems in [Stormwater Treatment: Assessment and Maintenance](http://stormwaterbook.safl.umn.edu/) (Gulliver et al., 2010).

* 1. **Seeding, planting, and landscaping maintenance**

Plant selection during the design process is essential to limit the amount of maintenance required. It is also critical to identify who will be maintaining the BMP in perpetuity and to design the plantings or seedings accordingly. The decision to install containerized plants or to seed will dictate the appearance of the BMP for years to come. If the BMP is designed to be seeded with an appropriate native plant based seed mix, it is essential the owner have trained staff or the ability to hire specialized management professionals. Seedings can provide plant diversity and dense coverage that helps maintain drawdown rates, but landscape management professionals that have not been trained to identify and appropriately manage weeds within the seeding may inadvertently allow the BMP to become infested and the designed plant diversity be lost. The following are minimum requirements for seed establishment and plant coverage.

* At least 50 percent of specified vegetation cover at end of the first growing season, not including REQUIRED cover crop
* At least 90 percent of specified vegetation cover at end of the third growing season, not including REQUIRED cover crop
* Supplement seeding/plantings to meet project specifications if cover requirements are not met
* Tailor percent coverage requirements to project goals and vegetation. For example, percent cover required for turf after one growing season would likely be 100 percent, whereas it would be lower for other vegetation types.

For information on plant selection, [link here](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Minnesota_plant_lists).

For proper nutrient control, swales must not be fertilized unless a soil test from a certified lab indicates nutrient deficiency. If this is the case, apply the minimum rate of appropriate nutrients to provide a suitable environment for vegetation establishment while also minimizing the mobilization (and loss) of nutrients to downstream receiving waters. Irrigation may be needed during establishment, depending on soils, precipitation, and if stormwater flows are kept off-line during establishment.

Weeding is especially important during the plant establishment period, when vegetation cover is not 100 percent yet. Some weeding will always be needed. It is also important to budget for some plant replacement (at least 5 to 10 percent of the original plantings or seedings) during the first few years in case some of the plants or seed that were originally installed don’t become vigorous. It is *HIGHLY RECOMMENDED* that the install contractor be responsible for a plant warranty period. Typically, plant warranty periods can be 60 days or up to one year from preliminary acceptance through final inspections. If budget allows, installing larger plants (#1 container vs. 4” pot) during construction can decrease replacement rates if properly cared for during the establishment period.

Weeding in years after initial establishment should be targeted and thorough. Total eradication of aggressive weeds at each maintenance visit will ultimately reduce the overall effort required to keep the BMP weed free. Mulch is generally not recommended for use in swales since flowing water typically washes it downstream; however, mulch may be appropriate in planting beds or around individual trees on upper sideslopes and adjacent areas.

Rubbish and trash removal will likely be needed more frequently than in the adjacent landscape. Trash removal is important for prevention of mosquitoes and for the overall appearance of the BMP.

* 1. **Sustainable service life**

The service life of swales depends upon the pollutant of concern.

* + 1. **Infiltration rate service life before clogging**

It is known that plant roots are essential in macropore formation, which helps to maintain the infiltration rate. If proper pretreatment is present, service life for infiltration should be unlimited. However, if construction site runoff (or another source of fines) is not prevented from entering the swale, clogging will occur, limiting or eliminating the infiltration function of the system, thus requiring restorative maintenance or repair ([Brown and Hunt](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Operation_and_maintenance_of_stormwater_infiltration_practices#References), 2012).

* + 1. **Nitrogen reduction**

Nitrogen removal is not a primary function of dry swales.

* + 1. **Phosphorus reduction**

Phosphorus (P) removal in swales is achieved primarily through infiltration and sorption of phosphorus to trapped sediments. Sediment bound phosphorus is removed through sedimentation, while removal of soluble phosphorus depends on the type of soil/media used. If the soil/media is already saturated with P (i.e., its P binding sites are full), it will not be able to retain additional dissolved P and the P in stormwater will tend to leach from the soil/media as it passes through the biofilter ([Hunt et al.](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Operation_and_maintenance_of_stormwater_infiltration_practices#References), 2006). It is highly recommended that the P-index of the media at installation be below 30, which equates to less than 36 milligrams per kilogram P, to ensure P removal capacity. Laboratory research has suggested an oxalate extractable P concentration of 20 to 40 milligrams per liter will provide consistent removal of P ([O’Neill and Davis](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Operation_and_maintenance_of_stormwater_infiltration_practices#References), 2012).

* + 1. **Heavy metals retention**

Metals are typically retained in infiltration systems (including dry swales) through sedimentation and adsorption processes. Since there are a finite amount of sorption sites for metals in a particular soil/media, there will be a finite service life for the removal of dissolved metals. [Morgan et al.](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Operation_and_maintenance_of_stormwater_infiltration_practices#References) (2011) investigated cadmium, copper, and zinc removal and retention with batch and column experiments. Using synthetic stormwater at typical stormwater concentrations, they found that 6 inches of filter media composed of 30 percent compost and 70 percent sand will last 95 years until breakthrough (i.e., when the effluent concentration is 10 percent of the influent concentration). They also found that increasing compost from 0 percent to 10 percent more than doubles the expected lifespan for 10 percent breakthrough in 6 inches of filter media for retainage of cadmium and zinc. Using accelerated dosing laboratory experiments, [Hatt et al.](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Operation_and_maintenance_of_stormwater_infiltration_practices#References) (2011) found that breakthrough of Zn was observed after 2000 pore volumes, but did not observe breakthrough for Cd, Cu, and Pb after 15 years of synthetic stormwater passed through the media. However, concentrations of Cd, Cu, and Pb on soil/media particles exceeded human and/or ecological health levels, which could have an impact on disposal if the soil/media needed replacement. Since the majority of metals retainage occurs in the upper 2 to 4 inches of the soil/media ([Li and Davis](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Operation_and_maintenance_of_stormwater_infiltration_practices#References), 2008), long-term metals capture may only require rejuvenation of the upper portion of the media.

* + 1. **Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) reduction**

Accumulation of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in sediments has been found to be so high in some stormwater retention ponds that disposal costs for the dredging spoils were prohibitively high. Research has shown that rain gardens, on the other hand, are “a viable solution for sustainable petroleum hydrocarbon removal from stormwater, and that vegetation can enhance overall performance and stimulate biodegradation.” ([Lefevre](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Operation_and_maintenance_of_stormwater_infiltration_practices" \l "References) et al., 2012). Dry swales provide some of the same functions as rain gardens, and therefore would be expected to provide some PAH management. However, swales performance in PAH management has not been the focus of any identified studies.

* 1. **Typical maintenance problems and activities**

The following table summarizes common maintenance concerns, suggested actions, and recommended maintenance schedule.

***Typical maintenance problems and activities for dry swales.***Link to this **table**  
To access an Excel version of form (for field use), click here.

| **Inspection Focus** | **Common Maintenance Problems** | **Maintenance Activity** | **Recommended Maintenance Schedule** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Drainage Area and Drawdown Time** | Clogging, sediment deposition | Ensure that contributing catchment areas to practice and inlets are clear of debris. | Monthly |
| **Drainage Area and Drawdown Time** | Erosion of catchment area contributing significant amount of sediment | In case of severely reduced drawdown time, scrape bottom of basin and remove sediment. Disc or otherwise aerate/scarify basin bottom. De-thatch if basin bottom is turf grass. Restore original design cross section or revise section to increase infiltration rate and restore with vegetation as necessary. | Upon identification of drawdown times longer than 48 hours or upon complete failure |
| **Site Erosion** | Scouring at inlets | Correct earthwork to promote non‐erosive flows that are evenly distributed. | As necessary |
| **Site Erosion** | Unexpected flow paths into practice | Correct earthwork to eliminate unexpected drainage or created additional stable inlets as necessary. | As necessary |
| **Vegetation** | Reduced drawdown time damaging plants | Correct drainage issues as described above. | Replace with appropriate plants after correction of drainage issues |
| **Vegetation** | Severe weed establishment | Limit the ability for noxious weed establishment by properly mowing, mulching (if appropriate), or timely herbicide or hand weeding. Refer to the [MDA Noxious Weed List](http://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/pestmanagement/weedcontrol/noxiouslist.aspx). | Bi‐monthly April through October |
| **Vegetation** | Vegetative cover | Add seed/plants to maintain ≥95% vegetative cover. | Bi‐monthly April through October |

* 1. **Maintenance agreements**

A Maintenance Agreement is a legally binding agreement between two parties, and is defined as ”a nonpossessory right to use and/or enter onto the real property of another without possessing it.“ Maintenance Agreements are often required for the issuance of a permit for construction of a stormwater management feature and are written and approved by legal counsel. Maintenance Agreements are often similar to Construction Easements. A Maintenance Agreement is required for one party to define and enforce maintenance by another party. The Agreement also defines site access and maintenance of any features or infrastructure if the property owner fails to perform the required maintenance.

Maintenance Agreements are commonly established for a defined period such as five years for a residential site or 10 to 20 years for a commercial/governmental site after construction of the infiltration/filtration practice. Maintenance agreements often define the types of inspection and maintenance that would be required for that infiltration/filtration practice and what the timing and duration of the inspections and maintenance may be. Essential inspection and maintenance activities include but are not limited to drawdown time, sediment removal, erosion monitoring and correction, and vegetative maintenance and weeding. If maintenance is required to be performed due to failure of the site owner to properly maintain the infiltration/filtration practices, payment or reimbursement terms of the maintenance work are defined in the Agreement. Below is an example list of maintenance standards from an actual Maintenance Agreement.

1. Live plantings and seeding areas shall be watered as necessary to achieve performance standards.
2. Weeding and vegetation management (e.g., mowing, spot spraying) shall be conducted as necessary to achieve performance standards.
3. Dead plant material, garbage, and other debris shall be removed from the swale at least annually.
4. Silt/sediment should be removed from the swale bottom when the accumulation exceeds one inch.
5. Side slopes must be inspected for erosion and the formation of rills or gullies at least annually, and erosion problems must be corrected immediately.
6. If properly planned, designed, constructed, and maintained (including protected from sediment and compaction and incorporating sufficient pretreatment), a dry swale is likely to retain its effectiveness for well over 20 years. After that time, inspection will reveal whether sedimentation warrants scraping out the swale bottom and replanting it.

In some project areas, a drainage easement may be required. Having an easement provides a mechanism for enforcement of maintenance agreements to help ensure swales are maintained and functioning. Drainage easements also require that the land use not be altered in the future. Drainage easements exist in perpetuity and are required property deed amendment to be passed down to all future property owners.

As defined by the Maintenance Agreement, the landowner should agree to provide notification immediately upon any change of the legal status or ownership of the property. Copies of all duly executed property transfer documents should be submitted as soon as a property transfer is made final.

* [Example Maintenance Agreement 1](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Example_Maintenance_Agreement_1)
* [Example Maintenance Agreement 2](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Example_Maintenance_Agreement_2)
* [Example Maintenance Agreement 3](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Example_Maintenance_Agreement_3)
  1. **Maintenance inspection reports**
* [Maintenance inspection report for dry swale](https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Maintenance_inspection_report_for_dry_swale_with_check_dams) (see below)

**Dry Swale**

**Maintenance Inspection Report**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Inspector Name/Address/Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Site Address: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Owner Name/Address/Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Drainage Area Stabilization (Inspect after large storms for first two years, Inspect yearly in spring or after large storms after first two years)**

* Erosion control/planting/seeding necessary: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Mowing, pruning and debris removal necessary: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Observations:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Inlets & Pre-Treatment Structures (Inspect in Spring and Fall)**

* Repair needed: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Debris & sediment removal required: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Erosion evident: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Water by-passing inlet: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Vegetation control necessary: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Observations:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Swale (Inspect after large storms for first two years, Inspect yearly in spring or after large storms after first two years)**

* Condition of infiltration area: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Surface erosion evident: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Debris/sediment removal required: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Adequate drawdown/standing water: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Weeding and pruning necessary: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Observations:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Outlet/Emergency Overflow (Inspect in Spring and Fall)**

* Overflow type: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Debris/sediment removal required: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Repair needed: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Observations:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Link to [Chesapeake Stormwater visual indicators form](http://chesapeakestormwater.net/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2012/06/Visual-Indicators-Form.pdf).

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